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Mr. Cannon in February Last.

The Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON of Illinois expects to become the Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives when Congress meets for its next session, extraordinary or regular. He is now reported by the New York Tribune as declaring openly and defiantly that he will use his power as Speaker to block the Republican policy of remedial financial legislation; indeed, to prevent any consideration of the subject by the House.

Yet we find that no longer ago than the 16th of last February, when the session had but a fortnight to run, Mr. CANNON voted for a resolution giving special privileges and preference to House Bill 16228, providing for the issue and circulation of national bank notes; the measure known as the Fowler bill.

Mr. Cannon then explained to the House that although the time was so short that he doubted if it was practicable to enact currency legislation before March 4, and although the particular measure then pending did not meet with his approval, the importance of the subject was such that he would vote for the resolution to consider the same. He did so when the vote was taken. This is what he said at the time:

"Out of deference to people who have decided convictions as to the desirability of legislation, and from a willingness touching matters of great importance that run to all the people, I do not desire by my vote to assist in denying recognition for con sideration of this or any other matter of real importance. . . I am not willing by my vote to be put in the position of saying that if I had the power I would deny consideration to a question of the importance. Therefore I shall vote for the rule, and trust, if the bill does pass, it will be fully and fairly considered and very greatly amended.

Mr. CANNON was then a candidate for Speaker, hoping for the votes or promises and pledges of votes by means of which he should reach that office.

Are we asked to believe that his declared unwillingness to be put in the position of saying that if he had the power he would deny consideration to a question of the importance of the Republican measure in question has suddenly vanished, now that Mr. Cannon believes the Speakership and the power to block and obstruct and deny consideration are secured to him beyond recall?

The Pennsylvania Subscription.

The biggest sum of money paid to comolete any single enterprise since the beginning of our remarkable boom of eighteen months ago, namely, the subscription to the \$75,000,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, has been put up, and this vast addition to the volume of Wall Street securities is now fully digested." The financial board that has been for many months loaded with good things for which there was no commensurate appetite among the assembled company has been lightened to this very large extent. There exists. we believe, the impression that the absorption of the new Pennsylvania shares indicates not a last desperate attempt to bolt another industrial mouthful, but rather the recurrence of a healthy sense of hunger for more good properties, supplemented, of course, by the wherewithal to acquire them.

An investment gorge, like that of 1902, is not to be expected, but the signs that the investing community is getting ready for a square meal are cropping up.

Commercial Conquest.

In the Nineteenth Century for June Mr. ALFRED STEAD presents a highly interesting commentary upon territorial expansion through peaceful methods. In his citation of Russia as a notable example of expansion through the establishment of banks and railways in which the territory to be absorbed is directly interested, Mr. STEAD, however, is not entirely accurate. That has been, beyond any doubt, the Russian policy in Asia, and it is equally beyond question that the policy has been successful. But behind it all there has ever stood a bristling array of Cossack bayonets. In her absorption of 5,000,000 square miles of territory in Asia, Russian guns, either as an active force or as a menace, have played quite as important a part as that played by Russian diplomacy. Without the guns, it is probable that the diplomacy would have failed, or, at least, that decades would have been required for that which has been accomplished in years.

But the general principle holds good, and Russia stands as she does to-day in Menchuria because of her construction the nedium of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and because in the construction of that railway she employed Chinese labor at and because, since the completion of all of its belongings. A bank is a highly road rider. respected institution in China, and every churia has its branch of the Russo- beach by OSCAR HEDSTROM with a ma-Chinese Bank. The Russian Church and other institutions follow the bank and | time for one mile straightaway was 1 the railway, not aggressively, but quietly minute and 3 1-5 seconds. The best mile and insidiously, and the newly acquired track record is that of ALBERT CHAMdigested without shock and without

serious offence to its people. England is pursuing a similar course

in Egypt, from which country she is about as likely to withdraw as the United States is to withdraw from the Philippine Islands. France has even ceased her protests against English domination in the land of the Nile. Germany is now also fairly complaisant, and the Egyptians are evidently quite content with the existing condition. Although Egypt remains, nominally, a part of the domains of the Sultan of Turkey, it can be only a question of time when England will and must declare a protectorate, and it is in every way probable that her dominion would be accepted with little or no protest on the part of the people. England's policy in the land is beneficent; the people have prospered as never before; and no effort is made to impose English ideas and systems unduly upon the fellaheen. She gives them opportunities, but does not compel them by obnoxious laws to change the habits

and customs established by centuries. Two years ago a competent observer remarked that "Cuba will be annexed to the United States piecemeal." It is estimated that 8 per cent. of the territory of the island is owned in fee by Americans even now. More than \$100,-000,000 of American money is invested in Cuba, and investment and purchase go on continually. No talk need be made of the annexation of the island. The commingling of commercial interests, if they be properly fostered by reasonably free international commercial relations, will pave the way to some form of political relations which will be acceptable to both countries. Annexation may or may not be desired or desirable. No such question now exists. Yet the future political relations of the two countries will be determined, very

largely, by the commercial relations. Russia in Manchuria, England in Egypt and Japan in Corea may have ulterior motives and a concealed desire for territorial expansion. In the meantime, mutual benefits arise from the community of commercial and financial interests. Upon similar lines, though without the ulterior political motives, the United States is securing and might well still further secure commercial advantages with her neighbors without incurring the disadvantages of political burdens. Territorial expansion has opponents in the United States. Commercial expansion has none.

Inspector Wilhelm Defended.

Secretary Moody does his duty and nothing more than his duty when he hastens to the vindication of United States Naval Inspector WILHELM der

The supersensitive patriots who have been discussing the German Emperor's thorough and knowing examination of the Kearsarge and its gallant crew as if the proceeding were an intrusion, and his reassuring report to the Commanderin-Chief at Washington as if it were a piece of imperial impertinence, are properly rebuked by the Secretary. Mr. MOODY produces the official opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, a justly esteemed authority on naval etiquette, to the effect that the inspection at Kiel and the report thereon, far from being an intrusion and an impertinence, constituted a courteous attention

and a flattering compliment. They were more than that pleasing incident afforded a confirmation of the Department's own private opinion of its ship and the ship's discipline in the shape of the certificate of a connoisseur who knows almost as much about every part of a warship as does President ROOSEVELT himself; although the German Emperor never served his country as Assistant Minister of the Imperial Admirelty, while Mr. ROOSEVELT has actually gained technical experience as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. There are few men on land or sea who are better qualified to inspect a battleship, or who are severer critics of discipline, or who are finer judges of jackies and marines than Acting Inspector WILHELM II., U. S. N.

There might be some ground for discontent if the exalted personage who temporarily lent his expert services to our Government had cabled to the Commander-in-Chief at Washington that he found the Kearsarge worthless except for scenery, her superimposed turrets ridiculous, her armament inadequate, her discipline shocking and her crew composed mainly of weaklings and cowards. If that had been the German Emperor's opinion he would either have said so candidly in his report to Mr. ROOSEVELT, or remained silent. Otherwise the inspection would have been a

farce and the report disingenuous. The German Emperor knows a good thing when he sees it, and does not hesi-American President is likewise built that way. If one of WILHELM'S battleships Mr. ROOSEVELT is personally reviewing and inspecting the North Atlantic squadron in the waters off Oyster Bay this summer, who doubts that he, in his turn, will report favorably and promptly to Berlin? Such reciprocal services by international good will and strengthen

The Motor Cycle's Speed. With thousands of motor cycles in daily use in the United States, there is, naturally, a strong desire to ascertain precisely what this new, self-driven of the Chinese Eastern Railway through machine can accomplish in the way of to its powers in the forms adapted for Chinese flag have floated together over speed of motor cycles for the ordinary

> One of the most noteworthy records, chine of 234 horse power. HEDSTROM'S but his machine was of the abnormal

The one-hour record, held by G. A.

BARNES, stands at 48 miles and 1,395 yards, and was made a few weeks ago in England. BARNES'S machine, also, was somewhat of a monstrosity, as motor cycles are built. But A. A. HANson, in Chicago, in twenty-four hours covered 63434 miles on a motor cycle of 2 horse power-an average of about 261/2 miles an hour, and his machine was in every sense a roadster. This enthusiast believes that, in twenty-four hours, a motor cycle should go 1,000

miles, and he will soon try it on. The motor cycle, whose relation to the regular safety bicycle is much like that of the trolley car to the horse car, cannot fail to become exceedingly popular in this country. Great Britain has found herself totally unable to supply the home demands of this trade, and has been forced to import in large quantity from France and Relgium and other European countries. United States Consul EVANS in London is authority for the statement that the business of manufacturing these machines in the United Kingdom promises to equal, if not surpass, that of automobile making.

The greatest demand, however, will not be for motor cycles of lightninglike speed, but rather for those endowed with the greatest speed consistent with the least likelihood of breaking down.

Should Examinations Go?

In a letter to the editor of one of our contemporaries a gentleman of somewhat hard sense pays his respects to the examination system of schools and colleges. His idea is that examinations ought to be abolished and that the standing of students ought to be determined entirely by the grade of their daily recitations. This at first sight looks like a most satisfying idea; but a little thought will show that it is open to some serious objections.

In some of the omnivorous courses of modern universities there is little or no time to devote to daily recitations. The method of teaching is by lectures, supplemented by private study and research on the part of the pupil. The only way to find out whether the pupil is doing anything is to hold frequent examinations. That is what is now done in cases where much ground must be covered in a short time. These examinations, held once a month, or, at least, two or three times in a term, are in effect noth more than recitations; but they have additional force in that the student knows that he must be successful or fall behind his class.

In the upper classes in universities and colleges most of the subjects are of the kind taught by lecture. Such topics as international law, civil government, history of civilization, psychology and history of philosophy are mainly taught thus. On the other hand, the languages and mathematics and subjects requiring the practical application of mathematics, must be taught chiefly by the old-fashioned recitation. In such subjects no doubt it would be perfectly practicable to do away with the term-end examina-

Their abolition would be hailed with huge sigh of relief in most institutions, but it would soon transpire that the relief was for the overworked teachers rather than for the pupils. The easy- | finally, in the face of the vigorous congoing youth, who soldiers through the demnation of it on the part of the City term and makes mince-meat of nearly every recitation, but binds up night after night to prepare for examination and succeeds in cramming sufficiently to attain the all-desirable pass " grade, would find his ground cut out from under his feet and absolutely no recourse left him but to get up his daily lessons fairly. The more one thinks of it the more it looks as if this would be a highly commendable state of affairs.

But, in all human probability, in the long run the results would be the same. The fellows who went to college to fill hemselves with useful knowledge would study just as hard under one system as under the other, and would issue forth into the waiting world just as fit to manage its affairs, while those who went to be halfbacks or pitchers or stroke oars would come out just as fine, hearty, brave, manly young bucks as they do now, and get just as large a share of the world's plums in the end.

Do Women Talk Too Much?

A woman legislator has uttered a strange opinion. She is Mrs. CHESTER E. COULTER. " the only woman member of the Utah Legislature." She has served one term in that body, and with distinction. She is a lawyer, married to a physician. Her ability was so well known that she was made chairman of the Jutate to say what he really thinks. The diciary Committee, a high laurel for a new member to pluck. Among her achievements as chairman were a curor cruisers should happen along when few law and an act in restraint of cigarettes. In Hull House, Chicago, the other day she spoke with just pride of the women of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming. the pioneers in all advanced work for women." "We are in the heart of freedom in those mountains," she said; " we naval commanders-in-chief promote look to the heights for inspiration." But did not her own inspiration fail her when she uttered this strange opinion?

Women talk too much." Either as a woman legislator or as a woman, can Mrs. COULTER-defend successfully this assertion? Talk is the most useful, necessary and harmless business of Legislatures and Congresses. What is a "Parliament" but a talk? speed. It is vaguely known to be fast, There are laws " to burn "; and the world but little evidence has been spread as would be a good deal better off if most of them were burnt. The calves on a higher rates of wages than those to practical use on the highways. The thousand hills can't supply binding which the laborers had been accustomed. speed of the clumsy, high-powered ma- enough for these growing miles of statchines used for pacemaking on tracks utes. Every JEFFERSON SCATTERING the railway, the Russian flag and the cannot be taken as an indication of the BATKINS that makes his way into the Assembly or Congress believes himself solemnly called to bring in a batch of bills and amendments to improve or procity and town of importance in Man- so far, was that made on the Florida hibit something or other and show his constituents that BATKINS is thinking while they sleep. As legislators neither men nor women can talk too much. Some of them may be bores of double-extra power. But the more talk the less speed; territory is swallowed and politically PION, who covered the distance in 1:10 2-5, and in most cases that is a safe rule for lawmakers. The less they do besides the ordinary, indispensable business, the better. Even such mighty measures as

a law against cigarettes and a law that curfew shall ring to-night might have suffocated in a sea of talk without much loss to civilization. In short, we deny that the legislators, either women or men, can talk too much.

And now from special to general wind. Do women as a class talk too much? Can women as a class talk too much? What is "too much"? What is the standard of speech, the exact measure of permissible talk that never slops over into loquacity? If women talk too much, who talks just enough? Not the men. To be sure, there are great silent men, like Mr ROOSEVELT, but the mass of men is as garrulous as a guinea fowl. The old principle of sex taboo still holds good in so far as men most habitually associate with and talk to men, women with women. There are no exact figures or records to be obtained and few phonographs to appeal to on the subject; but we are confident that the talk output of the men as a class exceeds that of the women Not content with the everlasting dribble and babble of their private hours, men inflict themselves upon the public and yell from the stump, the platform and anywhere else where they can get a hearing. Most of the public oratory comes from the breeches wearers. From the Senate to the humblest little district school where the village sage makes a few remarks to the children," where are you safe from the ineradicable instinct of Man to rejoice in his own voice? You take an ocean voyage for rest, and Mr. DEPEW is sure to be aboard and on

As to ordinary talk, think of this fact, fatal to male pretensions of superiority Most men " talk shop " drearily and interminably. They have the curiosity of their arboreal ancestor. They love gossip as a hawk loves chicks. And yet they suppose themselves to be reticent and speak with indulgent superiority of the chatter of the other sex. So CARLYLE, the stormy sophist with his mouth of thunder." celebrated the Eternal Silences in thirty-odd octavo volumes. And THOMAS was a Sage, just about as sage as the rest of us.

With the highest respect to Mrs. COUL-TER, we are compelled to deny categorically her theory that women talk too much. They don't talk nearly as much as men. They usually talk a great many diameters better than men.

Waking Up.

The people of this town may regard with profound satisfaction the general recognition of the nature of the offence perpetrated by the Police Department in its policy of arresting whomsoever it desires to lay its hands on, with or without legal authority. Everywhere this procedure is pronounced intolerable in a community aspiring and intending to be free. Commissioner GREENE's methods in

this respect have been peculiarly unfortunate in the strengthening they give to the common distrust of army training when employed for civil duties. His management of the police force suggested indulgence of a personal love of arbitrary power rather than respect for the restraints prescribed by law. It was impracticable and impossible, and Magistrates and the District Attorney. the Police Commissioner himself abanwet towels around his brow and sits dons it through a reproval of the Inspector who had been conspicuous in putting it into execution. In this episode we have a signal and refreshing illustration of a liberty-loving community's ability and disposition to protect itself from oppression.

> Since machine-made shoes have so generally taken the place of those hand-made, and factory product has supplemented the custom-made, the ancient calling of " shoe maker," the craft of CRISPUS, has not advanced. But the shoemakers in one country, at least, do not intend to allow the honors and traditions of their trade to be wholly lost, and next month in Hamburg will be held a German Shoemakers' Exhibition. It will embrace exhibits of the work of master shoemakers, apprentices and the work of the German trade schools for shoemakers, and will offer opportunities for the discussion of all questions that concern them. The prime object of the exhibition will

be the promotion of technical education in shoemaking. We know that the Americans are to-day the greatest shoemakers in the world, but they can't afford to lose sight of any event, however humble, like that expected at Hamburg.

When Nancy Hanks reduced Maud S.'s ecord of 2:08% to 2:04, the question was asked. Did the mare or the pneumatic tire on the sulky do it? Experts differed, and nothing better than a compromise of opinion followed. Lou Dillon's mile of 2:0434 to wagon at Cleveland on Monday puts the question again. Is the mare better than her greatest predecessors, or is the apparent advance due to mechanical improvement in the wagon or the track? We will tell better when Lou Dillon proves her ability or inability to beat Cresceus's sulky record of

Our esteemed, though misinformed, Southern contemporary the Montgomery Advertiser gleefully announces that Yankee ngenuity has again triumphed through the invention of a new kind of door lock with the keyhole in the knob-" the latest invention to fill a long-felt want of which we have heard so much." Any fellow, it says, can find the knob, and, once he gets hold of it, the keyhole is, so to speak, right within his gresp and the task of gaining admission becomes easy.

As it happens, this invention is not new. but it is inadequate, anyway. What is needed is a lock with a keyhole that must and will assert itself on the darkest of nights and under all circumstances-an electrically illuminated keyhole, it may be, or a magnetized keyhole which will draw the key toward it the instant it comes within a given radius. What unfortunate wants to hunt around for the knob, when every door has a top and a bottom and two sides and the knob never stays in one place?

From the Rosary Magazine. Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli is a well-known personality in the Eternal City. He is tail and im posing in appearance and is frequently to be seen at social gatherings. Foreigners, in particular Eng lish and Americans, find him very accessible and genial in his manner, and he is very fond of a quiet he occasionally indulges in the house of some Ameri-

CAN'T HOLD UP BRIDGE. Tammany Gives That Up, but Hangs on to Bronx Hold-up

For the second time Chairman McCall of the Aldermen's Finance Committee failed yesterday to get a quorum of the committee to consider the application of Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal for the money necessary to build the superstruct ure of the Manhattan Bridge, Mr. McCall and his Tammany colleagues have been anxious to present an adverse report. But it is well understood that they have now given up all hope of defeating the appropriation. They cannot get the requisite forty votes, and three weeks from now, under the terms of the Charter, the bond issue will become effective, be-cause of the failure of a majority of the poard to vote against it.

board to vote against it.

The Manhattan Bridge Commission sent yesterday a final report to the Mayor approving as a whole Mr. Lindenthal's design for the new bridge. The Commissioners not only indorse the eye-bar cable system, but they also combat the contention which has been made that special plants will have to be built for the turning out of the bars. Three manufacturers, the report states, are prepared to furnish the steel, with plants already established, and to furnish it within a reasonable time.

At last week's meeting of the Aldermen and to furnish it within a reasonable time.
At last week's meeting of the Aldermen
an appropriation of \$100,000, asked for by
Park Commissioner Eustis of The Bronx. Park Commissioner Eustis of The Bronz was refused because of the assertion made by Chairman McCall of the Finance Com-mittee that the Commissioner had failed to obey a summons to appear before the committee. Mr. Eustis sent a letter to the Aldermen yesterday stating that he had received no summons. A search through the copying books of the City Clerk's office supports this assertion. When the letter was read at the meeting of the board yesterday Mr. McCall moved that it be filed. The mostles was carafad and missing the control of the co be filed. The motion was carried and ap-parently Mr. Eustis will not get the money although the excuse for holding up the

SOUTH AMERICA.

Unofficial Report on Political Developments to the South of Us. A Chilean correspondent writing from Santiago on May 27 says:

Our capital is all in a flutter getting ready for the ception of the Brazilian delegates who will be here next week. To-morrow two of the best of the Chil to Buenos Ayres. Here in South America the three really powerful States are Brazil, the Argentin-Republic and Chile. Each wished to be the dom inating State, but common interests have obliter sted bad feeling and brought the three great South American nations together.

The reason is that Bolivia is probably bound to disappear in the near future, and each wants it. portion. Paraguay and Uruguay will ultimately have the same fate. Peru cannot move, having question of her own to settle with Chile, and Chile keeps Peru down. Besides, Peru and the other smaller States have no navles, so that they are a the mercy of the three greater ones. If these three great States do not quarrel they

will absorb amicably the small ones. They are all in earnest in saying "Hands off" to the Kaiser, and are somewhat afraid of the United States. Stalwart Against Lynching.

To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: I noticed in the morning edition of June 27 two letters signed respectively "A Woman" and "A Mother." Both of these uphold and laud what I am pleased to call the unjustified act of a mindless mob. I can sym pathize with any who may have suffered at the hands of the negro; but it seems to me they take a shortsighted and foolish method of administering

"A Woman" thinks that we should teach th negro that as long as he commits such crimes the white man will crush him. I think that as long as we crush him by our present methods he will con-tinue to shock humanity. We are not barbarians we have adequate laws; why put ourselves on a level with the negro? It is my opinion that the radical we make the negro's punishment the more radical we make the negro's punishment in more crime he will commit. I do not know jus why this is, unless he simply craves the notoriet gained in this way, but I have noticed throughou history that wherever punishment was the mospublic and brutal there crime was most abundant. Jung 29.

G. C. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly allow me to say of your correspondent who signs herself "A Mother" that there was no need whatever for letter Mr. I. F. Perris did not condone White's of fence, nor did he express a desire to mitigate his punishment; his stand was for "law and order only, and his condemnation was directed agains riot and anarchy and those who incite them. It is bad enough for ministers to marry children, criminals and divorces in the pursuit of their "holy calling," but when they incite riots they are going a step too far and should be taken in hand by the state and theremethy disciplined. A READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: 1 have read he letter signed "A Mother" in Saturday's SUN, on the subject of the Wilmington lynching. No one an feel more horror than I do at the thought of the crime for which the negro was put s one of the terrible occurrences which almost nake one doubt the existence of a protecting Delty If the man was guilty-and it seems quite likely hat he was-he himself surely deserves no sym All this does not alter the fact that lynch law (whatever good it may at times accomplish) cannot and must not be tolerated in a civilized community. Let me make a suggestion to "A Mother" and put a question or two. The purpose of a trial in court is to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. Safeguards are thrown around such trials which have time and again demonstrated the which have time and again demonstrated the innocence of a man whom all thought guilty. True,
these precautions often work for delay, and even
sometimes enable the guilty to escape, though
seldom, I believe, in cases of this heinous character, if the evidence is at all convincing. But how
much more dreadful is the punishment of the innocent than the escape of the guilty!

Now let me ask "A Mother" If she has sons as well
as daughters? If she has, it may sometimes happen to one of them—such cases are not gare, to be
wrong fully accused of a crime of passion and violence. Does she not think he should have an opportunity to maintain his innocence in the manner
established by the wisdom of generations, rather
than be hastened to an ignominious death on the
massionate decision of a mob? Yet if we commence
by lynching negroes it will not be long before passionate decision of a mob? Yet if we commence by lynching negrees it will not be long before white men get the same treatment, and some of the best men will inevitably suffer with the werst. But in the present instance it is urged that the negro confessed. In the first place, how do we know that he confessed. We are told so by the know that he confessed? We are told so by the men who unlawfully put hint to death. Assuming, however, that he did confess, what is such a confession worth, wrung from a man with the terror of death before his eyes and cowering in the midst of an infurlated mob? The common law which we are rightly told is the perfection of reason now, as for centuries past, excludes from the consideration of a jury a confession induced by promises or threats. Is it or is it put a just rule to exclude

Let us pause and reflect before we travel further on this road, along which we have been lately moving with such alarming rapidity. An old and settled Northern community has now violently taken the law into its own hands and arrogantly gives as its reason and excuse that a Judge, presuming of dry its will, has dared to postpone the trial of the accused. No censure can be too severe to pass upon the respectable but misguided citizens who denounce that Judge, sworn to discharge high functions according to his learning and conscience, and glorify the untrained and lawless element which presumes to overrule him. W. M. W. Brooklyn, June 29. BROOKLYN, June 29.

A Pertinent Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How lonis it since a Commissioner of Police, which is but a high-sounding term for a Head Policeman or Chief of Police, has been vested with the power of tue cially interpreting statutes? I had supposed that he was a ministerial officer, strictly confined to the execution of the mandates of the law Has !t come to the pass that we are about to have a new set of reports, and that citations must be made to the "First of Greene"? The name would be appropriate enough, but absir

omen, notwithstanding. ALBERT J. GRUELLER. NEW YORK. Lyries and Poems From Henrik Ibsen. From the Westminster Gazette. TO MY FRIEND THE REVOLUTIONARY ORATOR

They say I'm becoming conservative. No: still in my life-long creed I live. Your changing pawns is a futile plan; Make a sweep of the chess-board, and I'r

Was never but one revolution unfaltering. That was not marred by half-hearted paltering. To that, all since were but idle menaces. I allude, of course, to the Deluge in Genesis Yet Lucifer tripped, even then: by a later ship Came Noah, you remember, and selzed the d

Let us go, next time, to the root of the matter. It needs men to act as well as to chatter. You deluge the world to its topmost mark; With pleasure I will torpedo the Ark.

To Be Erected in Elsinore, Where the Ghost

in "Hamlet" Walked. A movement has been started in Denmark to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the production of "Hamlet," by erecting a statue of Shakespeare at the little town of Elsinore. The ancient castle of Cronberg, on the ramparts of which Hamlet held converse with the ghost of his father, forms the central point of the town.

The first production of "Hamlet" took place in 1602, but the first printed edition of the play appeared in 1604, and the committee appointed to raise the necessary funds hopes to have the statue ready in time to celebrate the anniversary of that

The plan has met with enthusiastic response throughout Denmark. The general committee having the matter in charge in cludes a number of the country's forer cludes a number of the country's foremost men, among them the presidents of the Society of Journalists, the Students' Association of Copenhagen University, the Society of Danish Authors and the National Society of Actors; the director of the Royal Theatre, the president of the Copenhagen school board and a number of well-known authors, actors, and newsparer men A local committee has also paper men. A local committee has also been organized at Elsinore, headed by the Royal Governor of the Castle, Col. C. W.

It is the work of the Danish sculptor, Louis Hasselriis, new living at Rome. Subscriptions to the fund will be received in this city by the acting Danish Consul, P. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.

OIL FIELD IN SANTO DOMINGO. A St. Louis Syndicate Gets Concession to Develop a Rich Tract.

WASHINGTON, June 30 .- A St. Louis syndi cate has secured a concession from the Dominican Government to develop valuable petroleum lands near Azua, Santo Domingo. These lands are said to be very rich. The products of the wells give 43.5 per cent. kerosene and contain naphtha and lubricating oils also. United States Minister Powell, who sends this information to the State Department, predicts that one of the great-est oil fields in the world will be developed.

Religious Controversy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A "sig nificant item" of the Normal College examina tions, according to the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., in yesterday's Sun, is that "the successful students from the Catholic schools receive training in definite religious belief during class hours along with solid secular

Only a few months ago the readers of THE Sun were entertained by the same writer boldly maintaining that Galileo, in the face of the text of condemnation, was punished for attempting to drag the Bible into the discussion of the heliocentric theory—the fact being that that theory was condemned ex-pressly as false and heretical and in contra-diction of revelation, and, by a previous decree, all books containing that theory were put upon the "index" put upon the "Index."

During that same discussion Joseph Ignatius Carroll, boasting of having "enjoyed the blessings of a Jesuit education," informed the readers that the "illustrious order" held

the "evasion of historic charges" to be lawful.

In view of these facts the query presents itself: Are both of these instances to be taken as illustrative of the "definite religious belief, along with solid secular instruction" in which Catholic pupils are now being trained?

F. MacBennett. Long Island City, June ?7.

To the Foundation of the Property of the Property

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letters on the editorial page of THE SUN interest me greatly. No one who reads them dis passionately can belo being impressed with the revelation they give that the religious fire the revelation they give that the religious fires of hate and fanaticism that marked the cruel and bloody history of Europe in the Middle Ages still smoulder in the minds of men of the present day. Will they be fanned into a destroying flame again in America?

Alasi we thought all that was passed, in this country, at least, and everybody was happy, and nobody worried and made trouble over his neighbor's religious belief. But things are changing. How much longer will it be before the old order will disappear forever and be submerged by this wave of Europeanism flowing steadily and in ever-increasing volume on this land, dedicated to free thought and religious liberty?

BROOKLYN, June 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The estion of Bible reading in the schools is of interest to me. We must have the Bible in our schools. The Jews and Irish are strangers in our land, and courteey demands that they sub mit to our ways or "go home," or else send their children to Jewish or Catholic schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to say a few words regarding the repeated criticisms on Christian Science. Although no member of that sect (being a Presbyterian) I honestly think that these attacks have been both unjust and unkind.

This new sect is entitled to its opinions, and I do not think it right that people should comment upon that religion because it is some-thing different from their own. We all re-member how Luther's religion was received member how Luther's religion was received by the Catholics, and in my opinion history seems to be repeating itself. In Luther's time, all religions then existing turned their attacks upon Luther, and to-day every sect sommenting unjustly upon Christian Science. I doubt very much if they (the old religions) are altogether on the right path. If Christian Science heals the sick, uplifts the fallen and benefits humanity in innumerable ways, is it not worthy of our investigations? gations?

Most of these criticisms have been sent in by people who doubtless consider they hold "lots" of love for God and their fellow men.

As they don't seem to show it, let them read the following and honestly answer (for themthe following and honestly answer (for themselves) the questions contained therein. It may open their blinded eyesight.

The writer of the below given article is a true follower of the founder of Christianity, and we truly need men of his calibre, be they Jews, Presbyterians, Catholics or Christian Scientists. The doctrine he preaches is the doctrine of the Master, who gave us this beautiful commandment. "Love one another is this loving, this unfind and unobrising." tiful commandment: "Love one another." Is this loving, this unkind and unchristianly attack on a religion different from the opinions of our forefathers?

The article herewith is written by a Mr. C. H. Wetherbe and is now reprinted from the Consecrated Life:

Paul says, "Love suffereth long, and is kind." He Paul says, "Love suffereth long, and is kind." He who possesses that, possesses much. He who supposes that he possesses a large measure of pure love toward God, should test himself by observing how he feels and acts toward those who plainly disagree with him. He feels and acts kindly toward the brother who agrees with him in respect to religious questions; but when the brother ceases to agree with him, and distinctly disagrees with him in reference to those same questions, does he continue to with him, and distinctly disagrees with him in reference to those same questions, does be continue to feel and act toward him just as kindly as he formerly did? Here is a practical test; do not seek to evade it. Do not say that the brother, by his now disagreeing with you, gives you just ground for not being as kind to him as you were before he changed his opinion. Love is kind, not because some one agrees with the lover, but because it is its nature, its character, its quality to be truly and invariably kind. Love is kind to the unkind. Can you bear this test? Love is kind to the unkind. Can you bear this test? Love is kind, not because people are kind to the lover, but because they ought to be kindly treated, whether they be kind or unkind. True love is kind toward the untanalitud. Does your love hold out patiently toward such ones?

Thanking you for publishing this article, I am very sincerely yours, F. W. S.

Befending the Cornell School of Forestry. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The controversy concerning the New York State Forest School is being so widely spread and

the opposition is propagating so many

erroneous statements that it seems my duty

to do what I can to set matters right.

I have visited the forest operated in connection with the school and found there a very instructive series of operations in forvery instructive series of operations in for-estry, by far the best place in the United States to learn the various methods of forest improvement. Some of the papers claim Dr. Fernow's work there to be "a mistake in forestry." I am in a position to know the animus of this movement against Dr. Fernow, and it is thoroughly disgusting. It seems high time that the people of New York became aware that they have by far the best forest school on the continent and in a fair way to be the best in the world if not obstructed by pretty and ignorant "spare that tree" cranks

pretty and ignorant "spare that tree" cranks who are being worked like puppets by the wire pullers of a set of disgruntled camp Owners.

Their song has been sung to me in person.

and, had I not known as much as I do about the school, might have seemed plausible. The school and the forest should be visited by benerable men who are looking after the The school and the forest anoual de visited by honorable men who are looking after the truth and the best interests of the forest and the State. H. B. ATRES, Late forester! to the United States Geo-logical Survey. Deerwood, Minn., June 23.

DANISH SHAKESPEARE STATUE. IMMIGRANT BELONGED HERE. Couldn't Be Deported, Because He's a

Citizen and a Union Veteran. Terence Collins, 70 years old, and his wife, Mary, aged 72, who landed from the White Star liner Cymric on Sunday and were detained as immigrants likely to become public charges, were sent on their way to Lowell, Mass., yesterday, to join three daughters of Mrs. Collins by a former marriage. Collins proved that he was an American citizen and a Union vetran, although he has not been in America in the last thirty-eight years. In the last thirty-eight years.

He came to this city originally when he was 6 years old in charge of an uncle, frency Gibbons, and assumed his uncle's name. He served in the Irish Brigade and was wounded at Antietam. He was honorably discharged and immediately went back to Ireland to visit the place of his birth. He was surprised to find that he was not Henry Gibbons, but Terence Collins, as the record of his parish showed. He married and raised a family of several boys, who emi-

grated to America. grated to America.

His wife died, and three years ago he met the Widow O'Keefe, two years his senior, and married her. She had a little farm and sold it at the veteran's suggestion to raise money to come here and make their home with the widow's daughters, who are mill workers in Lowell.

N. Y. CENTRAL WANTS MORE

From the City to Be Spent on Its Croton Dam Right of Way. The Aqueduct Commissioner decided yesterday to report favorably on the ap-

plication of the New York Central Railroad for increased compensation for the building of a viaduct across the Cronton Dam. The railroad company has a right of way across the higher level. In 1900 an award of over \$373,000 was made for the viaduot but the work was never begun and price the company says that the increased price of steel and labor will bring the cost of the of steel and labor will bring the cost of the construction up to over \$478,000. While the Commissioners are willing to pay the increased compensation, Comptroller Grout is opposed. The matter will be brought up at to-day's meeting of the Board of Esti-

HALF A MILLION IN BACK TAXES Collected by This Administration-Nearly

Equal to Eight Years' Gatherings. The half-yearly report of the Bureau or the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, to be issued in a few days, will show that for the six months ended yesterday the arrears collected amounted to \$133,209. added to the total of \$385,032 for last year brings the aggregate arrears collected during this administration up to \$518,242. From 1893 to 1901, inclusive, the total collections of the bureau amounted to only \$522.529.

WE MAY SEND PROTEST. Colombian Consul Accused of Making

Charges Against Us. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The State Department will probably take notice of a statement printed in the London Morning Advertiser and attributed to the Consul-General of Colombia at London in which "American agents" are accused of fostering the spirit of revolt in the Department of Panama in order to influence favorable action on the Panama Canal treaty. Should the State Department ascertain that the statement is authentic it will send a remonstrance to the Colombian Government.

KEEP SYRIANS OUT OF HAPTI. Haytian Congress to Enact a Lawrer Trade

Reasons. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- Word comes to the State Department that the Haytian Congress is going to enact a law prohibiting Syrians from coming to the Republic. This stringent step was regarded as necessary because Syrians, of whom there are about 15,000 in Hayti, have monopolized the re-tail trade and driven nearly every Haytian pedler out of business. The laws of Hayti prohibit foreigners rom engaging in retail trade, but the Syrians get around that by becoming naturalized.

Paymaster-General Kenny Retires. Washington, June 30.-Rear Admiral Albert S. Kenny, Paymaster-General of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, was succeeded in office to-day by Pay Director Renry T. V. Harris, who attains the rank of Rear Admiral by virtue of the new appointment. The officers and employees of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts gave to Admiral Kenny a large silver punch bowl.

A Well-Known Negro on the White Lynching.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The atrocious crime, if true as reported, of the colored man White, perpetrated upon Miss Bishop, must be condemned as an act most inhuman by all right-thinking people of the negro race. But Wilmington's mob spirit and act in burning the man are just as extremely heinous as his vile act-the one would not improve the other. They say that White committed a crime against civilization and Christianity, that he disobeyed the laws of Christianity, that he disobeyed the laws of the State, that his act is enormously wicked, that he overstepped the laws of humanity and ignored the meral code.
What has the mob spirit, the lynch law, and the burning at the stake of a human being added to the civilization and Christianity of Wilmington or to the State of Delaware?
Yet while the act of the colored man White still a right of the colored man the

Yet while the act of the colored man White is violently wicked, it is no more so than the case of the colored Postmaster Baker, whose house was coal-oiled and burned in the dark midnight hour, and running from the flames to seek life with his little tender babe, he found death for both by piercing bullets from guns in the hands of white men. Right here crime was added to crime and shame to shame. For what offence had he committed, other than being a black man and a servant of the National Government? The Baker family found but little sympathy, while the midnight homleides were siently forgiven by the onlooking public of this Christian country. For them, cides were siently forgiven by the onlooking public of this Christian country. For them, these same people, such as your correspondents in The Sun of the 27th inst., "A Woman" and "A Mother." with their sympathy for the wronged and murdered and with their condemnation of the perpetrators, were as silent as the grave.

Magnolia, Mass., June 28.

Charley Green and His Father. From the Utica Observer.

Charley Green, the turfman, lies dying in St. ake's Hospital. He was a horseman with all that the name implies. That he trained some of the best racehorses in this country, we confi assert. That as a driver he ranked with Budd Doble we maintain.

This horseman was the son of the Rev. Berlah Green, a man whose fame is destined to brighter as the years advance; a man who, while he lived anked with Gerritt Smith among the foremost Abolitionists of central New York; a man of deep religious convictions, which led him iar out on the sea of humanitarianism; a man who was honored n the village of Whitesboro, where he lived.

The Cold Sun Idea,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Stri A book se view published last Saturday, June 27, first page, nd column, gives one "George W. Wilder eredit for a novel theory that the sun is cold. But THE SUN published it in January, 1900, when was novel, and mine only. COPE WHITSHOUSE. CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 28.

From a Friend of Russia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to our editorial in yesterday's Sun concerning "The President's Appeal to the Czar on Behalf of the should express the views therein indicated, in the should express the views therein indicated, in the same issue of your paper which contains the spiendid account of the Wilmington atrocity (pages 1-4). How can the President transmit this Jewish appeal to the Russian Government when such atrocities as the Wilmington horror happen almost every day, without, by so doing, branding us as a nation of hypocrities?

What if Russia saculd send us a petition to stop the negro torture, the Chinese female slavery in San Francisco, and other "beams in our own sye"?
We consider ourselves a civilized nation, whereas Russia does not for a moment pretend that Bearneble, where the Kishineff afair took face, is entirely civilized in the modern sense of the work.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 29.

THE MI AN EPIS The Facts

Mrs. Bec both have months old same time, fence and a avenue, Bro pital until ere ready and would It was f Baby Bass pital. All man, but e babies saw ticular offs ous to her in his head baby in th To begin white sho of his mou

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